

# SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor.

GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, Publisher.

## The Paper Has Done Things

ONLY ASSOCIATED PRESS MORNING FRANCHISE PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIANA AND ONLY PAPER EMPLOYING THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE IN SOUTH BEND—No other newspaper in the state protected by two leased wires—night and day—news service; also only eight-column paper in state outside Indianapolis. Published every day of the year and twice on all days except Sunday and holidays. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

## BETTER AND CHEAPER BREAD.

A citizen whose interest in bread is hygienic rather than pecuniary suggests that the increasing price of white bread "may be a divine interposition on behalf of the public health." When white bread becomes dear enough, he says, the public may wake up to the merits of whole wheat bread.

It is a curious fact that in insisting on white bread and white flour, as most of us do, we are paying the millers and bakers a bonus for making our bread less nutritious and wholesome. The fine white flour of which nearly all our bread is made lacks the bran and the germ, and is thus deprived of some of its most nourishing and wholesome elements.

Bread made from whole wheat flour has more food value and more health value than bread made from the impoverished white flour, even if it doesn't look so attractive. And naturally, whole wheat flour is easier to make and so costs less in the milling.

Bakers generally charge the same price for either kind of bread. Even so, the consumer wins by eating whole wheat bread. But there is no reason why the whole wheat loaf should cost so much; and doubtless it wouldn't, if there was sufficient demand for it. The same reasoning holds true for the whole wheat flour, for housewives who bake their own bread.

## SIR G. O. P. ORACLE AND JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

We have waited, deliberately waited, to see what kind of treatment Sen. John Sharp Williams would receive from our republican contemporary, incident to his visit and address in South Bend, before making any comment upon it. All that we did about it yesterday, was to present the news—the cold facts. We wanted to leave it to our contemporary to tell its own story of his presence, and make its comment upon him—and him alone. The expected has happened. Although some 1,500 people attended the Williams meeting, our contemporary's alleged noon edition had not discovered his presence, as yet, save in a brief editorial, and finally when the presence of the Mississippi was discovered by its reportorial staff—in time of the "last" edition, —it was reduced to a half column, and hidden much as possible from the public view.

Such is republican journalism. Suppress what you don't want the public to know. You can't trust the people with the truth. Especially you cannot trust it, in this instance, with an exposition of falsehood—exactly what Sen. Williams' address amounted to. When Candidate Whews was here, The News-Times published his speech practically in full, using his own words, and the story of the meeting and the crowd was told without color or bias. Such things are statements of fact, of what happened, or what somebody had to say, and it ought to be the mission of a newspaper to give this to the public regardless of party affiliations, assuming that the people want the truth.

We will concede that there was a vast difference in 'The News-Times' and in its contemporary's motives. We wanted to let the public know what the republican nominee had to say. Nothing could make him more ridiculous. Our contemporary suppressed the speech of Sen. Williams much as it dared, knowing full well that to print it even reasonably in full, and without color, would add only to the ridiculousness which Mr. Whews had made for himself—and the gentleman who heads the republican ticket, looks silly enough in these parts already.

Then the editorial comment. Of course, an editor is at perfect liberty to draw his own conclusions, and when he meets an unimpeachable argument seek to laugh it "out of court" if he likes. We do not expect a rock-ribbed republican newspaper to see things from a democratic angle, or to be even far enough to truthfully record an actual happening, but why doesn't it tell us, as Mr. Whews' mouthpiece, what their candidate would do in response to the numerous questions that were put up to him.

It says "congress might repeal" the Adamson bill, for instance, but would it repeat it, and would Mr. Whews even ask for its repeal?

Our contemporary says repeal "could not wipe out the ignominious surrender that brought the law into being." Well, it would come as near to wiping it out as anything could, wouldn't it—assuming for the sake of their own argument that the ignominy exists?

"When congress meets again in December," our contemporary goes on, "and knows that Mr. Hughes (the proper definition spelling is W-h-e-e-n), has been elected, perhaps it will give Mr. Hughes (W-h-e-e-n) again more definitely explains who they mean) a chance to repeal the bill." And then it asks, "Will Sen. Williams guarantee that it will?"

You can bet your bottom dollar that if he is elected, he'll get the chance—that bellowing, blustering, hold-your-nose Whews will,—and he won't any more dare to tackle it than he would dare attempt to fly. Mr. Whews will not promise it, and neither will our contemporary dare advocate its repeal for him. It is just as yellow,

and cowardly, in its political advocacy as Mr. Whews is. "We dare it, defy it, challenge it," to quote the Mississippian, to step out in the open, and answer or attempt to answer, one single question put by him to the republican nominee.

And similarly with regard to what our contemporary has to say concerning Sen. Williams' assertion that the kaiser has disavowed the Lusitania disaster. The paper says he didn't. Well, then, pray tell us what it was the kaiser did, and on top of that this—please answer it, Mr. Republican Oracle:

If the kaiser hasn't disavowed the Lusitania incident; if as you pretend, no understanding has been reached, would Mr. Whews, or would you have Mr. Whews go to war, if necessary to force the disavowal?

Answer it. Don't be a sneaking, snarling, spitter of venom unless you have something to replace that which you would spat upon, and are willing to let the public know what it is. Is Mr. Whews planning to go to war with Germany just as soon as he gets into office unless the kaiser hurries thither, and worships at his feet?

There can be no other answer to the claim that the Lusitania incident has not been disavowed, supplemented by criticism of Pres't Wilson of not going to war to get one, and that is exactly what the Whews denunciations amount to.

Our contemporary dare not stake the little reputation that it has left for truth and veracity in political matters, to answer anything definitely in behalf of Mr. Whews. And we don't blame it. Its candidate dare not answer anything himself, and how can even a republican editor be expected to read from such an empty head an intelligent concept of its intents and purposes.

## CANDIDATE WHEWS AND HIS LEGALISMS.

Worried, indeed, are those local republicans who would make a fetish of Candidate Whews' legalisms, to the end of having him assume the know-it-all of statutory construction, because The News-Times has branded him a pettifogger and declines to give it up. We accordingly repeat it for their special benefit, that in the light of his construction of the Adamson eight-hour law, his legal acumen shows scarcely fit for a police court shyster. Anyhow, it belongs in the same class with the advice recently given the South Bend common council in committee of the whole, when that body was visited by the directors of the Centennial Celebration association, and asked for a guarantee appropriation in support of that enterprise.

Mr. Whews is infinitely worse, because his condescension is so much greater, due to the importance of the office to which he aspires—and we sort of expect a certain amount of peanut politics among the legalisms of municipal government,—the local case merely being used to illustrate. We must also consider the high office from which the republican nominee has descended, as an aggravation; but let us return to the local case to illustrate the point. Our city attorney seemingly assured in advance of the kind of advice the common council wanted, read at length from a state statute that they could appropriate money for only municipal conventions, or to send delegates to municipal conventions, to discuss civic questions, etc. The centennial, he said, would have to put on some sort of municipal convention program—including a speech by the mayor, and responses approving his "great work" we suppose,—in order to get within that law. He didn't continue to read about the appropriation that might be made for band concerts and entertainments, within the periphery of which, certainly, the centennial comes as truly as did the municipal Christmas tree, or the Rum Village Fourth of July celebration, to which appropriations were made—because there was a little music went with them.

Nay, nay. The city attorney seemed to know in advance the kind of law the administration wanted the common council to hear, and even neglected to call attention to the other, at least for the time being, after his attention was called to it. It remained for the newspapers to force that issue after the meeting had adjourned. Now even the appropriation of money to a concert in connection with the centennial has been turned down, to the credit of Mayor Keller, the city attorney, and the "citizen" members of the council, however, this under the leadership of the democrats—notably Councilman Seifert,—in that august body. The democrats are excusable only for the reason that in their leadership, they exhibited the smallness of their size, not by taking refuge behind a particular presentation of the law to suit their taste, but admitting that they were against this because they hadn't gotten something else,—while the "citizen" councilmen anxiously cooperated, perfectly willing that the democrats should make themselves the "goats."

It is the same status of affairs; the same sort of politico-legal opinion that made an appropriation of \$3,000 good for the equipment of Oliver field—which the administration wanted,—but denied its validity when some sort of equipment was similarly desired by the residents of the fifth and seventh wards,—which the administration did not want. Indeed, we are inclined to believe the administration was right in not favoring the fifth and seventh ward demands, but taking cover behind a legal opinion rendered to suit its taste, is cowardice and chicanery that the public has an absolute right to have before it.

And it illustrates the legalisms of Candidate Whews, as T. R. would say, "a fizzle." The republicans dare not tell labor that they are opposed to an eight-hour law, and they dare not tell capital that they are in favor of it, and so Candidate Whews indulges in the legalism that the Adamson bill isn't an eight-hour law at all, hoping in this disguise to win the favor of both. He tells capital that wages have been raised on them by the bill, and that enormously, but to labor he says only a few can profit by the increase. He is worse than the police court shyster, because of the two-facedness of it. The police court shyster at least has it to his credit that he "pettifogged" on but one side at a time, part of the time, anyhow.

The spectacle of the "unholy alliance" between Col. Roosevelt and the very men whom four years ago he denounced as "porch climbers," "second-story men," and as "grafters and crooks" continued to gain in interest and impressiveness each day of the campaign.

The republican campaign text book, in its biographical eulogy of Fairbanks, alludes to his stand for "honest money." A reference, doubtless, to the campaign fund of 1904.

We are still waiting to hear from Mr. Hughes as to which of the many laws enacted in the last four years by a democratic congress he would have repealed.

In September, 1892, the republican won the governorship of Maine by a plurality of 12,502 votes—and Cleveland was elected.

## Wilson Averted Loss of Hundred Million to Nation's Farmers

News-Times Special Service:

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—One hundred million dollars direct loss and paralysis of the market is what the farmers and fruit growers of the United States would have suffered had not Pres't Wilson averted the railroad strike," is the statement made today by Frank G. Odell, agricultural economist and formerly agricultural statistician for the state of Nebraska. Mr. Odell said:

"The certified returns made by the 226 railroads of the United States to the interstate commerce commission show that for the month of April, 1916, their combined net earnings were seventy-eight million dollars more than for April, 1915. The railroads' plea of poverty is being used by the republicans to scare the farmer into believing that he would have to pay the cost of increased freight rates if the eight-hour day should compel the roads to pay more in wages. The republicans are not calling attention to the fact that farmers would have lost more by one week of strike conditions than their alleged increase of expense would have cost the railroads in five years.

## Cites an Instance.

"Take this single instance," continued Mr. Odell. "The Seattle Times prints this report of the fruit crop of the famous Yakima valley in Washington:

"NORTH YAKIMA, Sept. 18.—It is now practically certain that the 1916 fruit crop of the Yakima valley will be 10,000 carloads, 2,000 carloads more than ever before. The total may even run over that figure. High prices have encouraged the growers to pick and ship all of their fruit and as it was exceptionally clean this year very little has gone or will go to waste.

"A return of \$3,000,000 for these 10,000 carloads of fruit seems now assured as few doubt apples will average the 95 cents per box necessary to make this total."

"A general railroad strike would have prevented the moving of this crop, with a resultant loss of at least fifty per cent, or a total loss of three million dollars to the Yakima fruit growers.

"This Mr. Odell continued, "is indicative of a similar and perhaps larger loss in the famous fruit growing districts of Wenatchee and the Okanogan, in Washington; Hood River, Rogue river and Medford, in Oregon; the Bitter Root valley, in Montana; the Lewiston-Clarkston district in southeastern Washington and Idaho; the big melon crop of Colorado and its equally important apple and peach crop, and the immense fruit crop of California.

"In 1915 the three principal fruit crops of Missouri, apples, peaches and pears, had a farm value of over \$15,000,000; the same crops in Kansas were worth nearly \$3,000,000; in Iowa, \$6,800,000, and in Nebraska nearly \$4,000,000. This does not take into account early small fruits, grapes or melons. A 25 per cent loss on these values would have been small in the case of a railroad strike.

"The certain losses which would have fallen on the growers in these districts alone would have totalled many millions. The disorganization of markets which would have followed a strike would have been felt disastrously in every item of this year's farm production.

"I wish," said Mr. Odell, "that the farmers of the country could realize it is Woodrow Wilson who saved them from this incalculable loss, and that Charles E. Hughes, who as governor of New York vetoed practically all appropriations that were vitally needed for rural interests, is condemning Pres't Wilson for preventing a nation-wide industrial panic and ruin of the farmer's market."

## WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS

## ENGLISH AS THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

As the summer season sets in these general editorials, the sea serpent and the value of a universal language somehow or other always manage to get into print. This year, however, both have been badly jolted; the sea serpent by the shark scare, a stark reality, not a condition of mind, and the universal language issue by the fact that at the recent conference of the allies in Paris the French, Russian, and English delegates used English as their means of communication and found the result quite to their liking and their profit.

Of course, talking to the confined in this issue of Volapuk, long dead, and Esperanto, still presenting the semblance of a galvanized life, or of immortal Ro, the language invented in Marietta, O., one is in the position of the visitor to the insane asylum who finds the people he meets quite unmoved by his observations of fact that do not agree with their fantasy; but if there be anything written in the stars as a result of the great world war, it is that the great and even the little peoples will never resort to any more hog-Latin invention of signs and symbols, without literary background or history, as a means of communication with each other, even if it is only to write, "We have received the pig iron f. o. b., and send receipt for the same." Nor, on the contrary, the reaction in favor of the language that tells the history in word and phrase of the culture of the race is so great that all over Europe the conservation of

## THE MELTING POT

Conducted by Stuart H. Carroll

## THE REUNION

By James J. Montague.

WHEN Teddy grasps the hand of Taft in friendship's kindly grip And vows to let the bitter past, with all its rancor, rip, There's just a possibility that Barnes and Root will wink.

For this is what T. R. may say: And this is what he'll think: There is no earthly reason, Will, Same fat old stuff! Same phony smile; Old friends like you and me, Just like he used to be; He hasn't changed an atom since He gave the graft to me. He wears the same complacent look, Of oily self-content. And yet, by George, I picked him out To be my President. That dome of his looks pretty smooth— I wish I had some bricks, And here I'm making up to him! O, well, that's politics!

Should let our feud disintegrate: The dear old G. O. P. Whatever I have said to you I heartily regret. My hasty actions of the past I pray you to forget; By Godfrey, you are looking great! I hope no distant day You'll bring the Missus and come down To dine at Oyster Bay.

WHEN Taft feels Teddy's sinewy hand close folded round his own, And listens to the cadence of his soft and gentle tone, In open-mouthed astonishment he'll gasp, and gulp and blink,

And this is what he'll likely say: And this is what he'll think: Forget all bygones, Theodore; He made a football out of me. The past, of course, is past; And kicked it round the lot, And now he has the nerve to think "The past is all forgot. I'm just as long on charity, As any man could be, But no one ever could forget The things he did to me. Root says I've got to do this thing, And so I'll do my part— It all is for the party, but It sure does break my heart!

Don't think I bear you any grudge, I've nothing to forgive.

AT DAWN. To a banquet I went With the honest intent Of not even touching a drop: For I knew from the past That I never could last In a place where they didn't say "Stop."

So I started out fine, Was enjoying the line Of bunk which the speakers had sprung; But my usual pep Had descended a step, And the hinges were dry on my tongue.

And then, when they served, In the small glasses curved, The stuff with the sparkle and glow; I started to think That one wet, little drink Would make me more sociable, So

I indulged in a glass Which was followed, alas, By one little—two little—more: The rest, you may guess, Tho' I'd just as soon fess, I quit counting at twenty and four!

But now, it is morn And my forehead is drawn All up into one little knot; My tongue is as rough

As the boss's rebuttal When I asked him to raise me a "spot."

So, partner, I've quit, And the pledge I have writ, There will be no more such dinners stag; Get that "neath your hood, I am ceasing for good, I have boarded the old water wag.

WHICH leads us to suggest as an official song for the centennial decorating committee: "Buy, Baby Bunting."

"Now that the flies are about to disappear, it may not be amiss to take time by the forelock and inquire what makes them come," chirps one of our exchanges. "Now what makes flies, any way? Well, the cyclone makes the house-fly; the blacksmith makes the fire-fly; the carpenter makes the saw-fly; the driver makes the horse-fly; the grocer makes the sand-fly, and the boarder makes the butter-fly."

To which we would add that a good swift kick sometimes makes the shoe-fly.

PREPAREDNESS. A regiment of dentists Would be of value large; Their weapons, true, are very small, But they know how to charge.

then, however, another light has been thrown upon the fall of Falkenhayn. Reports said to have been received from Germany in Berne intimate that his dismissal was due to the kaiser's displeasure at the military expert's suggestion of a complete change in German war policy.

We quote from the dispatch: "Predicting the complete downfall of Bulgaria as the result of converging attacks from the north and south and in the end a consequent interruption of communications with Turkey, Gen. von Falkenhayn urged that the whole Balkan campaign be abandoned, that the eastern line be shortened and that the occupied territory in France be evacuated."

The general expressed the opinion that the transformation of German strategy into a purely defensive campaign on a shorter front would paralyze the entire allies and make it impossible for them to crush Austro-German resistance unless they fought with unlimited resources and then for years. Persistence in the present plan of campaign, he said, would lead to disaster.

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg denounced this advice as childish, cowardly and unworthy of the Germans. Emperor William took von Hindenburg's view."

This, as the saying goes, is important if true. Falkenhayn, as head of the German military organization, with supervision of all campaigns, should be able to see, more clearly than any other man, the true situation, should be able to estimate more closely than any other person the ability of Germany to continue the war in any offensive way. If Falkenhayn thought the time had come for a defensive campaign, for Fabian warfare, then, probably, that time had come, or is coming soon. Falkenhayn is not a coward; actually, he has done more for Germany than has von Hindenburg, who is now chief of staff.

The fall of Falkenhayn, somehow, seems pregnant with the fate of Germany.

HIS BREAK. "I thought you had given up burnt-wood art, dearie," said the young husband.

"Why, Ferdinand, how can you be so heartless? This is a pie—Ladies' Home Journal.

the minor dialects is under way, while the passion for the great national languages was never more manifest, and this in face of the supposed necessities of intercommunication in trench, on field, and sea, and in cabinets that ought to speak Esperanto a boom and even give Ro a hearing.

But such is not the course of events. Everywhere it is recognized that intelligent and intellectual human beings demand of language something more than the signs that the defective may make to each other to convey their primary needs. They want to use the tongue that has a past and was not made overnight in the garret of a theoretician. They, in fine, want beauty with utility, and that no universal business language can offer. Consequently, stimulated by the war, they are planning all over Europe to equip themselves in the languages of their neighbors. The English are planning to know French and Russian, and, of course, German, and the Russian and French are taking up English. And in Germany the exhortation everywhere is that the modern languages, including French, Spanish, and English, must be studied more than ever and "acquired."

But above this linguistic activity, the great fact looms up that the language of business for the world, is coming into its own as the language of diplomacy and universal communication. And with nearly one hundred millions in this hemisphere speaking their own version of this superbly universal mother tongue, it does not behoove us to be blind to the sign of the times. And as for Ro, Volapuk, and Esperanto, repudiated by business and culture, they may be safely recommended to the freeverse people who sigh for new languages to conquer in which to express the ultimate inanities of the illimitable insane.

## THE REAL REASON?

(Missoula, Mont., Sentinel.)

The Sentinel has published the editorial opinion of the Salt Lake Tribune as to the dismissal of Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn as chief of the German general staff. The Tribune believes that Falkenhayn was dismissed because the German people were dissatisfied, that he, so to speak, was made a "goat." Since

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